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Instructors' Summary of Military Articles July-September, 1923

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DIGEST OF SELECTED ARTICLES AND DOCUMENTS

RUSSIA'S PART IN THE INITIAL PERIOD OF THE WORLD WAR

By General Joury Daniloff. Marine Corps Gazette, June, 1923, p. 49. 30 pages.

1. General Daniloff was Quartermaster General of the Russian General Staff for five years prior to the outbreak of the World War, and personally directed all the work connected with the operative preparation of Russia for that War.

2. The article purposes to show the conditions of the situation under which the preparatory conceptions for war were elaborated and carried out with the beginning of hostilities.

3. The article contains an interesting discussion of the following topics:

(a) Russia's war plans adopted as a result of her alliance with France. References are made to periodic meetings of the Chiefs of Staff of the allied powers for the purpose of discussing and modifying the details of the convention. He gives in detail the plan adopted prior to the war for Russia's strategic deployment, with reasons for its adoption.

(b) The mobilization and concentration upon the outbreak of war.

The plan for Russia's strategic deployment was carried out to the end, with such alterations as the situation required. Russia's offensive could not precede the decisive operations on the Western front because of the slowness of her mobilization and concentration as compared with those of France.

(c) The operations of the First and Second Russian Armies in East Prussia (northwestern front) from a broad army standpoint up to the defeat of the Second Army on August 30th, with the destruction of the XII, XV and the greater part of the XXIII Corps. He gives the reasons for this defeat from the Russian viewpoint, with the results of the failure of the invasion of East Prussia upon the general situation and the other operations then in progress.

(d) The operations of the Third and Eighth Russian Armies against Austria (southwestern front) on the front Lautsk-Kaminoka, to their entry into Lemberg on September 3d.

(e) The operations of the Fourth and Fifth Russian Armies against Austria (southwestern front) on the front Vilkalaz.

Vladimir-Volynsk, to their defeat on September 1st.

(f) The concentration of the Russian effort upon the defeat of the Austrian forces after the failure of the invasion of East Prussia, with the decisions and steps taken by the Supreme Commander-in-Chief for making that effort.

The continuation of the operations on the southwestern front. (Fourth and Fifth; and Third and Eighth Russian

Armies.)

(g) Success on the southwestern front and the retirement of the Austrian armies on September 12th; failure of the Russian forces to pursue.

(h) Advantages gained for the Allies by the Russian

effort up to Autumn of 1915.

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THE MESOPOTAMIA EXPEDITION

By Lieutenant Colonel E. S. Hartshorn, Infantry. 25 pages, 2 maps.
The Coast Artillery Journal, August, 1923, p. 95.

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In a brief introductory the author enumerates and points out the conflicting interests of Great Britain and Germany in Mesopotamia and the region of the Persian Gulf, Under the heading, "The Theater of Operations," he describes the military and geographical features, the controlling ones being the Euphrates and Tigres rivers along which resides the greater part of the population. Strategically he likens the region to a defile with an approximate width of 150 miles and a length of 500 English miles.

As to the Military Situation at the beginning of the war, he gives—in part:

1. Turkish. Tropics of the sale of the HIXX wit to tren

a. The region constituted the 4th Turkish Army Inspection consisting of the XII and XIII Army Corps (each of two divisions) and the 23d Turkish Infantry attached, none of which had been brought to war strength at the commencement of operations.

b. The line of communications, Bagdad to Constantinople was about 1255 miles, 385 being roads and 867 rail.

c. The problems and plans of the German Turkish high command.

2. British.

a. Seven Indian divisions, all deficient in artillery and supply units, as the only force available.

b. The problems presented to the British-Indian command.

c. Extracts from the directive to Brigadier General W. S. Delamain, 16th Infantry Brigade, 6th Division, setting forth the mission of the original detachment diverted to the Persian Gulf region in October, 1914.

The author then takes up the campaigns in detail covering the entire period from date of the declaration of war by Great Britain to the surrender of the Turkish garrison at Mosul on the 14th of November, 1914. The text is well written, and the different phases are set forth in a manner easily followed. There are numerous examples illustrating the principles of war, in particular, the principle of movement. The author calls the action at Umm Al Tubul a rear guard action on the part of the British while according to General Townshend (page 317, Vol. 1, My Campaigns, Townshend) he used his entire force (less one brigade, General Melliss, which had been detached on a special mission to the protection of Kut), the attack being made from a position in readiness and as a counter attack against the Turkish force.

In the analysis, too long to quote in full, the author discusses:

- 1. The movement of the expedition to Mesopotamia.
- 2. Security measures during the early phases.
- 3. Training and organization with respect to local conditions.
 - 4. The two different advances on Bagdad.
 - 5. The operations following the occupation of Bagdad.
 - 6. The employment of the Turkish forces.
 - 7. Command and responsibility.
- 8. The operations as relating to the purposes for which the campaign was initiated.

9. The mission of the Allies.

 German pre-war principles regarding strategic detachments.

11. Communications available to the central powers.

12. The real purpose of the Expedition.

13. Other course open to the allied command.

The following quotation from the analysis are of special interest:

"Effort to discover some military justification for the first operation against Bagdad have been unsuccessful. During this phase of the operations the elements of the expedition were so dispersed, and the demands for the protection of communications were so excessive, that the application of the Principle of Mass with respect to the entire force was difficult or impossible. In the early phases this condition was compensated for to a certain extent by resorting to the Principle of Movement. * * * During the attempts to relieve the garrison at Kut the Principle of Mass was repeatedly violated. * * * The actions (first attack for the relief of Kut) serve to illustrate the bad results of the piecemeal attack Upon the occupation of Bagdad (second advance), the Principles of Mass and Security were correctly evaluated in the dispositions. * * * The tactical methods employed by the British in the Euphrates and Tigres Offensives of 1918 were most effective and in each case the mission was accomplished in a complete and decisive manner by the capture of the bulk of the opposing forces. Whether or not the proceedure would have prevailed against better troops is debatable. There was considerable tactical dispersion. The American Army, however, has an interest in small wars, and these operations are therefore well worth our consideration from a constructive standpoint. Certainly these operations constitute excellent examples of the application of the Principle of Movement. * * * Here we find * * * in Mesopotamia 184,912 Allies contained by 34,510 Turkish troops. * * * The Military necessity for maintaining these allied contingents in front of the weak Turkish detachments is not apparent."

There is a very good bibliography added by the author and the two maps, while not particularly good, are sufficient to permit of an intelligent following of the text. The article is well worth the attention of the military student.

O. P. R.

THE CAPTURE OF MT. NERO

By the Staff of the Italian Army. (Official story.) Translation by Major Emer Yeager, F. A. See Instructors' File No. 1840-A.

This is an account of the operations of Italian Alpine troops (Alpini), in connection with the capture of Monte Nero (Black Mountain). This mountain, then held by the Austrians, afforded observation of all movements behind the Italian line in the Isonzo River Valley, both above and below Caporetta, (Italian Alps).

The operations described in this account were carried on principally by Alpine Groups A and B, each consisting of 6 battalions of infantry (Alpini) and of some sections of machine guns. One group included 4 batteries of mountain artillery and the other 2 batteries. The action, which took place in June, 1915, consisted of a series of local combats between small forces, varying in size from a platoon to 2 companies. One interesting episode was the prompt attack on a Hungarian battalion, marching to reinforce the Austrian position, by 2 companies of Alpini which had been somewhat disorganized by the capture of an Austrain position a few moments before. This action resulted in the dispersion of the Hungarians and in the capture of 350 prisoners.

The chief value of this account is in its illustration of the application of the principles of fire and movement, and of surprise. It affords a view of some of the difficulties of mountain operations. The account seems to convey the impression that the Alpini were considered superior to the other Italian troops, not excepting the famous Bersaglieri.

E. Y.

TANK ACTION IN THE FRENCH TENTH ARMY, JULY 18, 1918

By Major Peraldi-Fiorella. French Text, 29 pages. Revue d'Infanterie, May, 1923. For translation see Instructors' File No. 1320-T.

This article is a running account of the operations of the several tank units attached to the French Tenth Army during the period July 18-23, 1918.

On the 18th, when the tank attack was a surprise and the enemy's anti-tank defense was hardly organized, the advance was rapid and the first objective was reached. Yet enemy artillery destroyed 62 of the 225 tanks actually engaged on that day. On the succeeding days the German anti-tank measures became increasingly effective, and the French tank casualties became greater, while the Allied advance in those days was not commensurate with the losses. On July 23, the last day covered by the account, there were 46 tanks disabled out of 52 engaged.

From the wastage of tanks in this action the author draws the conclusion that the maximum benefit can be secured from tank action only when employed in conformity with certain rules, viz:

(1) Terrain practicable, reconnoitered in advance.

(2) Tanks employed en masse on a wide front. Tanks in depth to insure continuity of action.

(3) Attack thoroughly coordinated, insuring collaboration by all arms.

(4) Tanks must be protected against enemy artillery by:

(a) Counter battery against enemy artillery;

(b) Screening hostile observation posts. Employment of smoke in front of particularly dangerous zones;

(c) Provisions for prompt neutralization of enemy antitank guns encountered during advance.

(5) (a) Air Service to protect zone of action of tanks against hostile air service.

(b) Air reconnaissance for anti-tank guns.

(6) The infantry must instantly employ its weapons

against any anti-tank weapons revealed within range.

(7) The infantry must be able and determined to follow the tanks closely and seize the ground won by the latter. The tanks can accomplish nothing in the infantry is exhausted or demoralized.

The allotment of tanks for this attack was in agreement with the principle of putting all possible strength into the "main blow." To the XX Corps which was charged with the principal attack—with the 1st and 2d U. S. Divisions and Morrocan Division in the front line—were given 156 tanks. The adjacent corps had 30 tanks each and the other corps none.

Three battalions of light tanks were held in army reserve to

insure continuous tank support.

The article is of interest to all officers, and is particularly impressive in its portrayal of the futility of employing tanks when they cannot be given adequate protection against antitank weapons and constant close support by the infantry with whom they operate.

E. J. M.

ANTI-AIRCRAFT MACHINE GUNS—LARGER ANTI-AIRCRAFT WEAPONS

Army & Navy Journal, July 21, 1923, p. 1129. 1/2 col.

This article describes the Ordnance Department's progress on the following Anti-Aircraft Weapons:

.50 Cal. Machine Gun 57-mm. Machine Gun New 3" Gun

New 4.7" Gun

It gives the ranges and the rates of fire of these weapons; the .50 caliber M. G. is now being manufactured for issue to organizations and for extensive tests.

P. H. W.

MAPS FROM AIRPLANE PHOTOS

By Col. L. S. Sorley. 5 pages. Infantry Journal, Sept., 1923, p. 274.

The Gasser method of making maps from airplane photographs was first demonstrated about May 10, 1923. The photographs used are vertical photographs, and are taken with large overlap. The map is then made of the area covered by two successive photographs.

The instrument used consists of two projectors adjustable toward each other and equipped with mirrors to reflect light rays to an adjustable table below. This table is adjustable up and down to correspond to the scale of the map desired and, in addition, is adjustable to different levels corresponding to differences in elevation of points in the area mapped.

With the table adjusted to a given elevation, rays of light to an object at this elevation, as produced by the two projectors, will intersect at the table, and a single image will be produced. For objects above or below the given elevation the rays intersect above or below the table, and a double image is produced. Therefore, with two photographs of the same area in the projectors, it is only necessary to connect points projected on the table in one image, in order to get the contour, corresponding to the elevation at which the table is set.

An electric motor switches the lights in the projectors off and on, several times per second, so that the two images of points not at the elevation at which the board is set appear to jump back and forth while those at that elevation appear constantly in one place. This facilitates the drawing of the contour. The machine is adaptable to determining differences of elevation, or to the solution of visibility problems.

R. R. R.

THE VETERINARY SERVICE IN THE FIELD

By M. Caritte. French Text, 20 pages. Revue de Cavalerie, July-Aug., 1923, p. 523.

The article opens with an editor's note to the following effect: One of the lessons of the last war was that serious study should be given to the losses in horses. These losses are very high and replacement is always hard, often difficult, and can become impossible. It is important to prepare during peace an organization, which will reduce the wastage of horses to a minimum. This is the role of the veterinary service, which, at Camp Mailly, in August, 1921, made a study of the functioning of veterinary organizations in the field. The latter were created during the war as necessity demanded and from the means available, and have not yet been definitely fixed by regulations.

The study referred to was made by organizing a complete chain of veterinary units to operate as part of and in support of the combat maneuvers of the 42d Division. This phase of the maneuvers lasted seven days. During this period the veterinary units were established, operated, and moved as a part of, or in conjunction with, the division. Both actual and simulated casualties among the animals were handled.

The article shows:

a. The interest of the French in the veterinary service and the importance that they ascribe to maintaining the efficiency and preventing the wastage of animals.

b. The measures (a division maneuver) which they thought advisable to take in order to determine the proper methods of organizing and handling the veterinary service, and of training it to function properly in itself and as part of a large force.

c. A comparison of the French organization and practice with our own. This may be summarized briefly as follows:

(1) Organization. Their organization is, in general, quite similar to our own.

(a) Detachments with subordinate units, as regiments, correspond to ours.

(b) The Division Mobile Veterinary Section, which establishes an advanced veterinary surgical post, corresponds to our veterinary company of the division medical regiment and to its veterinary collecting station, except that the French unit acts as a division infirmary for treatment of animals which are not evacuated.

(c) The Corps Veterinary Evacuation Ambulance receives and treats animals from corps troops and from the Division Mobile Veterinary Sections. It thus corresponds in part to the veterinary company of our corps medical regiment, but also adds another echelon for treatment of evacuated animals that we do not have.

(d) The Army Veterinary Hospital corresponds to the same unit in our service, except that it has no evacuation section.

(2) Operation. The French principles of operation within the veterinary service, as shown in this article, differ from our own in the following respects:

(a) They stress the necessity of care and treatment of animal casualties within their own unit. They state that no animals, except contagious cases and those requiring long and difficult treatment, should be evacuated from any unit, unless it is necessary to free that unit for movement, or to prevent overcrowding. The importance of this principle is fully recognized in our service. However, we believe that evacuation as far as the army veterinary hospitals will frequently be necessary, in order to free units for movement, to prevent forward units from having more animals than can be properly cared for, an to provide proper facilities for the treatment of serious cases.

- (b) Each unit evacuates its animal casualites to the next unit in rear, instead of having the rear unit send up and evacuate the forward unit.
- (c) Animal casualties that are fit for food are sent to the division beef herd for slaughter.

C. C. McC.

THE RHINELAND COMMISSION AT WORK

By Robert E. Ireton, late Legal Adviser, High Commission, Coblence, and American Member, Legal Committee. The American Journal of International Law, July, 1923, p. 460.

The Interallied Rhineland High Commission, the supreme representative of the Allied and Associated Powers in occupied Germany which controls about 31,000 square kilometers of the former German Empire with a population exceeding six million inhabitants, is unique among the governing bodies of the world today in that it governs along lines which are the antithesis of those so readily accepted by the framers of our own Constitution, viz: the executive, legislative and judicial powers are not exercised by separate departments, but by the Commission itself, which not infrequently issues its administrative mandates, enacts important and far-reaching ordinances, and reviews, as would an appellate court, the action of a German civil or criminal court at one and the same sitting.

In the opinion of the author, the fact that the Commission does all these things well proves that the "form" of a government is not the thing which counts, but the results of that government's action.

The article contains an interesting account of the origin of the Commission and its relation to the American forces in Germany. It is asserted that the occupation, as it began in December, 1918, was purely a military one in accordance with the laws and usages of war, but that this purely military regime ended on January 10, 1920, when the Treaty of Versailles entered into effect, for the reason that annexed to that treaty was a convention commonly referred to as the "Rhineland Agreement" by virtue of which the governing control of the occupied territory became vested in a civilian body, the Interallied Rhineland High Commission.

Certain complications arose from the failure of the United States to ratify the Treaty of Versailles. One was that the American Forces in Germany continued under the old Armistice Agreement, whereas Belgium, France, and Great Britain automatically abandoned that patent by ratification of the treaty. Another effect was that the American Government, not having ratified the treaty, could not be officially represented on the High Commission. The Commission government nevertheless designated General Allen, the commander of the American Forces in Germany, as an "unofficial observer." He sat with the Commission from the beginning, but unofficially and without vote. He enjoyed the right to discuss every question, and to express his own views and his Government's instructions, if any. His opinion was not only welcomed but respected, and no meeting was held without him or his deputy. America shared uniformly with her Allies in representation on all committees and other agencies of the Commission.

Notwithstanding this apparent cooperation, General Allen asserted his rights under the Armistice Agreement and held himself free to accept or negative, so far as his zone was concerned, any action of the Commission. If he approved such he ratified it by translating it into a general order which, upon publication, bound legally every resident within his zone. This policy lasted almost two years, or until the ratification of America's separate peace with Germany, the American commander practically controlling his zone under the laws of war, issuing his own orders as occasion required and punishing violations of the same in his own provost courts, the theory being that until peace had been declared officially between America and Germany these countries were still at war.

During this period there was much speculation, not only among the inhabitants and German officials, but also among the personnel of the Commission and the American Forces, as to what was the dominant authority in the American zone. The commission was deprived in some degree of the privileges and dignity enjoined under the Rhineland Agreement by the American assertion of rights independent of the Commission and of the Agreement. This no doubt was construed by some as a schism among the Allied ranks, for German propagandists set to work to thwart the will of the Commission, to belittle its measures and rulings, to retard if not to avert payment of reparations, and to wreck the Treaty of Versailles. In the

opinion of the author, nothing constructive was achieved by this policy of aloofness which tended to weaken the solidarity and unity of the Allied forces and to invite mischief through ignorant or perverted German construction.

The author then discusses certain details of the government administered by the Commission. These will be found to hold peculiar interest for the student of military government. In fact many of these details of administration are known to have been inherited by the Commission from the pre-existing military governments which it supplanted.

The author states in conclusion that the Commission has endeavored to render the burden of occupation as light as possible; that it has maintained peace and order, safely guarded the liberties of the inhabitants, averted industrial derangement, and conducted its activities in consonance with the Rhineland Agreement and the instructions of the Allied governments; that is has religiously refrained from concern, relatively speaking, with affairs covered by the treaty; that it has ever remained silent and never resentful toward the attitude of the German people or the German government as to reparations and kindred issues; and that as a whole the work of the Commission well challenges criticism.

C. M. D.

AMERICA DEFENSELESS

By Herbert B. Mayer. 6 pages. McClure's Magazine, August, 1923, p. 71.

The author was a Lieutenant of Infantry, Regular Army, during the World War; he states that he separated himself from the service in order to bring the true condition of national defense before the public.

The article describes the reduction made in the personnel of the Army since the passage of the National Defense Act and the measures taken by the War Department to accomodate the peace time organization to that reduction. It calls attention to the necessity for maintaining various non-combatant branches and services with the result that the Army is largely shorn of its fighting troops. He concludes that there are only 30,000 fighting troops available for immediate mobilization in the United States.

It further describes the Japanese sphere of influence and

the military strength of Japan.

The article is written in a popular style and is illustrated by means of cartoons and photographs; it is to be concluded in a succeeding number of McClure's Magazine.

P. V. K.

ORIENTAL LANGUAGE DETAIL

By Lieutenant Warren J. Clear, Infantry, D. O. L. 12 pages. The Infantry Journal, August, 1923, p. 158.

In this article, the author after discussing in some detail the advantages and difficulties incident to a language detail in China and Japan, concludes with a short synopsis showing the present organization, strength, state of training and discipline of the Japanese Army, based on personal observation and statistics received from presumably authentic sources. The last two pages of the article are perhaps of more general interest than their predecessors. Based on the material contained in this article it is concluded that Japan is taking advantage of the lessons learned from the World War and is developing her military forces accordingly.

H. S. G.

WAR TIME CONTROL OF INDUSTRY

By Rear Admiral F. F. Fletcher, U. S. Navy, retired. 6 pages. United States Naval Institute Proceedings, Aug., 1923, p. 1237.

At the beginning of this article, the author points out that, while the armament of a nation is measured by the size of its naval and military forces, its real and potential armament lies in its industrial resources, i.e., its possession of raw materials, manufacturing establishments, man power and credit, with the power to mobilize and control them.

The author then proceeds to discuss how the activities of war center around the fighting man, his weapons and his needs, which latter come in such variety as to cover practically the whole field of a nation's industries and must be supplied from the excess of output over and above the needs of the civil population.

The author next discusses the errors made by the U.S. Government at the beginning of the World War: (1) where department bid against department and the government was

in fact bidding against itself; (2) where some factories were loaded with orders beyond their capacity to produce while others were not being utilized; (3) where military supplies urgently needed at the front had to wait for contract delivery of supplies not needed for months to come. From these and other errors, the necessity for a Board to control and direct industry as a whole soon became apparent and resulted in the creation of the War Industries Board, to which was given the power to determine the priority of production and delivery. Control was excercised by the industrial experts, acting under general powers conferred upon the President and distinct from the administration exercised by the executive departments of the government, which operate under specific laws that are

subject to interpretation and judicial appeal.

The author stresses the fact that there is a well defined dividing line between industrial control to produce war supplies and military control for obtaining same. He expresses the opinion that the best results can only be obtained when the industrial agency administers all matters pertaining to the industrial output of the nation, to supply the needs of both the civil population and the military forces. On the other hand, he believes that the military forces should make their own program of requirements, determine priorities of all their requirements, times and places of delivery of finished products, etc., and purchase through a single government agent or through departmental agents under coordinating control, in all of which undertakings there will be available the advice and cooperation of the industrial agency. The author is of the opinion that to put this scheme into effective operation from the commencement of war a great deal of preparation in the way of plans and data such as is now being done by the War Department will be required in peace time.

The author concludes that through obligations placed upon the individual and through the control of industries all people of the nation may be regarded as drafted for war with

a corresponding equality of service.

This article is well worth reading. It is believed that the author offers a sound solution to the important problem of mobilizing and controlling the industrial output of the nation in war.

DOCUMENTS RECEIVED IN INSTRUCTORS' FILE ROOM

FROM ARMY WAR COLLEGE

The Available of the Section of the	Instructors' File No.
COMMAND COURSE	
Orientation Lecture. Program of Command Course Lecture by Col. Frank Parker, Inf. Command Course No. 1 The Conduct of Operations. Lecture delivered by Col	e. d P.H. 159-B-1
Frank Parker, Inf., Director. Command Cours	PH 150 D 0
General Instructions for Map Exercise No. 1. Command Course No. 3. Map Exercise No. 1. First Phase. Command Course	P.H. 159-B-3
No. 4. Map Exercise No. 1. First Frace. Command Cours No. 4. Map Exercise No. 1. Second Phase. Command Cours	P.H. 109-B-4
No. 5. Map Exercise No. 1. Third Phase. Command Cours	P.H. 159-B-5
No. 6. The Conduct of Operations. Execution of the tactice maneurer plan by the combat of the combined arm: Lecture delivered by Col. Frank Parker, Inf. Con	P.H. 159-B-6
Lecture delivered by Col. Frank Parker, Inf. Command Course No. 7. Amendment to General Instructions for Map Exercise No. 1 (Command Document No. 3). Command Course	P.H. 159-B-7
No. 8	Р.Н. 159-В-8
MISCELLANEOUS COURSE.	
Opening Addresses. Delivered by Hon. John W. Week Sec'y of War.—Mai. Gen. John L. Hines, U. S. A. Deputy Chief of Staff.—Mai. Gen. Hanson E. El U. S. A., Commandant. Miscellaneous No. 2 Outline of the Course, 1921-1924. Lecture delivered b Col. Geo. S. Simonds, Inf., Asst. Comdt. Misc. No. 3	se P.H. 159-A-1 s, , y, P.H. 159-A-2
FROM THE CAVALRY SCHOOL	Land N
Aerial Photography.—Development—Transposition Restitution—Exploitation—Organization. Depar ment of General Instruction, Cav. School, Fort Rile Kans.	t-
Illustrative Combat Orders. Department of Tactics, The Cay. School, Fort Riley, Kans.	ne P.H. 161-2
Cavury Tacics.—Introduction and definition—Map Fro- lems—Map Exercises—Terrain Exercises—Metho of adapting map problems to other exercises on the sar	b- od ne
or different terrain, etc. Department of Tactics, The Cav. School, Fort Riley, Kans	ne

MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS

Orgo			anese Arn			"Japane	
-	Battle	Order	Manual.	" Confid	lential		710-C
The	Capture	of Mt.	Nero. (Official stor	y by	the Staff	of
	the Ita	lian A	Army)				1840-A

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED IN THE LIBRARY

THE AMERICAN NAVAL PLANNING SECTION—LONDON Navy Dept., Office of Naval Intelligence, Historical Section. 523 pages. Library No. 940.9.

United States Statutes at Large; 67th Congress—1921-1923

Vol. 42, Part 1. Public Laws. Library No. 345.

MONTHLY INFORMATION BULLETIN, OFFICE OF NAVAL IN-TELLIGENCE On file in Library.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE NATURAL RESOURCES INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

Department of the Interior, Ottawa, Canada, 1923. On file in Library.

LE PLAN DE CAMPAGNE FRANCAIS ET LE PREMIER MOIS DE LA GUERRE. (THE FRENCH PLAN OF CAMPAIGN AND THE FIRST MONTH OF THE WAR—AUG. 2 TO SEPT. 3, 1914) By General Larenzac. French text, 284 pages. (Payot, Paris). Library No. 940.4.

SOUVENIRS DE LA CAMPAGNE DE LA MARNE EN 1914. (RECOL-LECTIONS OF THE BATTLE OF THE MARNE IN 1914)

By Col.-General Baron von Hausen with preface by General Mangin. French text, 265 pages. (Payot, Paris). Library No. 940.4. Subject matter: This book reveals the profound reasons for the German defeat at the Marne.

LES SEPT PREMIERS DIVISIONS ANGLAIS. (THE FIRST SEVEN ENGLISH DIVISIONS)

By Lord Ernest-W. Hamilton. French text, 280 pages. (Translated from the English). (Payot, Paris). Library No. 940.4. Subject matter: A detailed account of the role and the exploits of the first English Expeditionary Army in Flanders and in France during the first three months of the war.

MON RAPPORT SUR LA BATAILLE DE LA MARNE. (MY REPORT ON THE BATTLE OF THE MARNE)

By General Fieldmarshal von Bulow. French text, 188 pages. (Payot, Paris). Library No. 940.4.

MEMOIRES DU GENERAL GALLIENI (DEFENSE DE PARIS).

(MEMOIRS OF GENERAL GALLIENI—DEFENSE OF PARIS,
AUG. 25, TO SPET. 11, 1914)

By General Gallieni. French text, 209 pages. (Payot, Paris). Library No. 940.4.

LE PLAN XVII—ETUDE STRATEGIQUE. (PLAN No. 17—A STRATEGICAL STUDY)

By Payot & Co., Paris, France. French text, 197 pages. Library No. 940.4. Subject matter: Joffre's Plan of Campaign in 1914 and the Battle of the Frontier.

LE PLAN DE CAMPAGNE ALLEMAND DE 1914 ET SU EXECUTION.
(THE GERMAN PLAN OF CAMPAIGN IN 1914 AND ITS EXECUTION)

By Reginald Kann. French text, 307 pages. (Payot, Paris). Library No. 940.4.

REPORT OF THE MARSHAL-IN-CHIEF OF THE FRENCH ARMIES OF THE NORTH AND NORTHESAT, ON THE OPERATIONS OF 1918

French text, 15 Vols. Library No. 940.4. For translation of list of contents see special Pamphlet issued by these schools.

LA GUERRE RACONTEE PAR NOS GENERAUX COMMANDANTS DE GROUPE D'ARMEES. (THE WORLD WAR RECOUNTED BY OUR GENERALS, COMMANDERS OF ARMY GROUPS) French text, 2 Vols.; illustrated. Library No. 940.4.

GENERAL ELECTRIC CATALOGUE 6001A General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y. Library No. 537.

MAGAZINES RECEIVED IN THE LIBRARY

NOTE:—The following is a list of periodicals received currently in the Library:

Weeklies:

Army, Navy and Air Force Gazette (English).
Army and Navy Journal.
Army and Navy Register.
Engineering News-Record.
Literary Digest.
L'Illustration (French).
London Illustrated News (English).
Militar-Wochenblatt (German).
Saturday Evening Post.
The Outlook.

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